LORD ROSEBERY'S ATTEMPT AT PEACE-MAKING-ENA OF THE BODYKE EPISODE-THE DYN-AMITE SCARE-POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE JUBILEE-BRILLIANT

SOCIAL EVENTS. IRY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright : 1887 : North American Cable News Co. LONDON, June 16 .- Among the many curious feat tures of the situation not the least curious is the way in which the roles of the two Liberal wings have been reversed. It was formerly the Liberal-Unionists who offered explanations of their attitude of dissent from the majority of the party and who made and kept making proposals and suggestions for reunion. To-day it is the majority who are reconsidering their political creed, revising their schemes of Home Rule and inviting conferences with their old colleagues. The important modifications which Mr. Gladstone announced in Wales have not brought Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain one step nearer and the country has not taken them seriously. Lord Hartington says nothing. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Willis's Rooms this week, repeats in a tone of something like triumph his refusal to return under existing circumstances to the Gladstorian ranks. Lord Rosebery, speaking the same evening at the City Liberal Club, uses toward the Unionists language almost of entreaty; certainly of conciliation. It is quite unavailing Perfect harmony exists between the Tory Government and the Liberal Unionists. They assert—and the Gladtonians do not in private deny-that the country is with them. Lord Rosebery hopes for reunion, but does not venture to believe it will occur till time has healed the wounds still open. He at any rate abstains, as Lord Hartington does, from hard words. Mr. Chamberlain on the other hand never ails to exasperate those whom he opposes. His former friends accuse him of desiring to set up a

There is bitterness enough on both sides. If you want signs of it you have only to look at Lord Wolverton's speech. He. one of Mr. Giadstone's most intimate friends but most unlike Mr. Gladstone in intemperance of language, once more denounces as raitors all who refuse to bow down before his dol. Another proof of the permanency of the present division in the Liberal ranks is found in the refusal of Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberiain and Sir Henry James to continue to act as trustees

new party whereof he and Lord Randolph Church-

ill are to be the leaders. He himself asserts and

easserts his loyalty to Lord Hartington.

The Bodyke episode is at an end. It is difficult o say whether Mr. Davitt's violence has done more arm to the Home Rule alliance, or whether feebleness in asserting the law has more injured a Government which prides itself on governing. Lord Carnarvon's complaint in the House of Lords evoked no sufficient answer. His criticism is re-echoed this morning by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who censures the system rather than the officials, but rightly holds that such scenes repeated day after day are a scandal and are demoralizing to the troops and police as well as to the people.

Mr. Gladstone dines on the Fourth of July with Sir Joseph Pease and makes a speech. Perhaps the choice of the day may be another proof of his affec-

Rumors about dynamite during Jubilee week have assumed definite shape. One news agency goes so far as to say there can now be no doubt that arrangements have been made for a series of outrages. The public mind is quieted by assurances from the same quarter that the police are confident they can handle these dynamite gentry. But it is very doubtful whether the police really believe in the existence of such plots. I have met nobody who intends to stay away from the Abbey from fear of an explosion, but many who will abstain on account of the early hour at which they would tention. The police arrangements are now officially announced. The Abbey will be opened at 8 o'clock and closed at 10. The authorities are indeed sanguine if they expect to admit and seat ten thousand people Within two hours. Carriages are allowed till 10 to set down company at three different doors. People who drive to houses or stands to see the procession must arrive before

These precautions are not excessive from the police point of view. They expect multitudes on foot vast enough to be all but unmanageable. Shops and private houses are already protecting themselves by barricades as they did during the February riots two years since.

Last night the West End of London was at its busiest. Pall Mall was literally ablaze with the Reform Club Jubilee ball. The club outside was glowing with illuminations. This ball quite eclipsed he Foreign Office reception and Lady Salisbury had to content herself with such minor royalties as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The vast saloons of the Foreign Office were at no time crowded, while the Reform Club, with gardens balconies and spacious halls, was througed from 11 o'clock. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived soon after 11; unheard of punctuality The company included many fashionable as Well a political personages, though the majority of Conservatives declined to have anything to do with what they regarded as a celebration of Liberal triumphs. They need not have been so squeamish The Reform Club long since ceased to be Liberal except in name.

Numbers went on from Pall Mall to Lady Goldsmid's beautiful house in Piccadilly only to find it already crowded. Daneing began at midnight and lasted till 5, and there were at least three other parties and dances Which on an ordinary night would have been thought interesting. Not less interesting were sundry functions carlier in the day. The luncheon given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to actors and actresses drew the cream of the dramatic profession. Mr. Irving's speech of thanks on behalf of his colleagues was easy, clever, eloquent when he chose, and altogether pleasant. The Prince of Wales before going to the Reform Club presided at a banquet in the fine old hall of the Middle Temple, many celebrities and most of the benchers of this ancient Inn attending. Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright Were among the guests and both were loudly cheered. Mr. Bright's relations with royalty are-in fact bave long been-for a Radical rather intimate.

CAUSE OF THE BODYKE TROUBLES.

LONDON, June 16 .- Clifford Lloyd, formerly special magistrate in Ireland, publishes a letter in which he attributes the scenes attending the evictions at Bodyke to lack of experience on the part of General Sir Redvers Secretary for Ireland, and the resident magistrate. He says the scenes are the natural outcome of the efforts of military officers to act as civil administralors. Mr. Lloyd maintains that Michael Davitt and the other agitators who have incited tenants to resist the collection of rents should be imprisoned, and adds:
" hose Irish outrages should be nipped in the bud by
firm men, knowing and using the powers which the law
has conferred upon them."

G. W. S.

THE EMPEROR AT WORK AGAIN. Berlin, June 16.—The Emperor is recovering from the attack of influenza from which he has been suffering for the last few days. Last evening he rose for lunch and worked till after 9 o'clock.

MR. BLAINE ARRIVES AT SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON, June 16.—James G. Blaine arrived at South-impton to-day and will probably remain in that city for be few days. He emphatically refused to disclose his programme. All his party are well. Mr. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, met the party at the wharf and conducted them to their hotel. Owing to previous armagements Mr. Biaine has been forced to decline the

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

LONDON, June 16.—On the resumption of the debate on the Crimes bill this evening Mr. Dillon moved to adjourn in order to call the attention of the House to the Bodyke evictions. The Government, he said, had refused to appoint a committee to inquire an open discussion in Parliament. The eviction of thirty-five families had disclosed features of the greatest barshness. The police had acted brutally, making wanton attacks upon women and children. Sceing the public interest in the matter the Government ought to grant a committee of inquiry, the same

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said there was no justice in comparing the events at Bodyke with the events in Belfast. He asked why Mr. Dillon raised the question at the present time when the mer bers knew that the House must report the Crimes bill on Friday. He had no knowledge of the details of

T. P. Healy-More shame for you.

continued "But," continued Mr. Balfour, "considering the treatment the police have received,
it is not surprising if in some slight
measure they have exceeded their duty."
The resistance to the law at Bodyke was incited by
persons who ought to have known better. (Hear, He protested against the doctrine that was the proper way to amend the law was to break it. (Cheers). Therefore, he urged that the best means to secure a remedy was to procure the legal amendment needed.

secure a remedy was to procure the legal amendment needed.

John Morley said it was evident that the debate would leave the Government in a very unsatisfactory position. The ministry professed to lack information which it had had ample time to obtain. Certainly no debate could be more germano to the Crimes bill, which would serve to keep all the Callaghans in Ireland in their present position. (Cheers).

Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, said the discussion had resolved itself into an attack upon the police which, so far as the evidence of the English witnesses called was concerned, had entirely broken down. He had just received a telegram from Colonel Turner to the effect that the police had behaved with great moderation. Their forbearance was remarkable considering the fact that an officer and fifteen men had been disabled. In no case had they used their batons upon the people unnecessarily (Laughter)—and the use of the baton had saved the necessity of adopting more extreme measures which must have resulted in the loss of life.

QUEEN VICTORIA ALARMED.

HOME OFFICE AUTHORITIES ANGRY BECAUSE THE STORY OF THE PLOT LEAKED OUT. London, June 16.—The Central News makes the fol-lowing announcement: "The Queen has become alarmed by the reports that the police had discovered that dynamite plots had been arranged to be carried out during

"The Home Office authorities were angry because the police as an excess, said they made the matter known in order to deter any desperadoes from carrying out any plots which they may have formed, but, acting under superior orders, they now declare that the only persons they have been watching are Casey and his followers, of whose movements they have kept themselves informed."

JOHN BRIGHT MAKES AN APOLOGY. ASKING FORGIVENESS OF MR. GLADSTONE FOR

MISQUOTING HIM. LONDON, June 16 .- John Bright has written to Mr. Gladstone an apology for inaccurately quoting his Swansea speech and accusing him of talking of Ireland "as if there was no province of Ulster," the fact being that Mr. Gladstone made long and distinct references to Ulster and its peculiar interest in the Home Rule quesrate quotation from memory." He adds: "I still contend, however, that there is no hope in Mr. Gladstone's tend, however, that there is no hope in Mr. Gladstone's promise to consider the case of the Ulster Protestants in his plan of settling the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone must know that any plan of dealing with the Protestants apart from the rest of the population of Ulster is impossible. The recent astounding revelations made by The Times must have increased the dread of Ulster to be subjected to Parnellite rule." The letter concludes as follows: "I grieve that I cannot set with you as in years past, but my judgment and conscience forbid it. If I have said a word that seems harsh or unfriendly, I will ask you to forgive it."

KIDNAPPING A COUNTESS. THE DIVORCED WIFE OF THE DUC DE LA TORRE

SEIZED BY MASKED MEN. Pants, June 16.-The "Figaro" says a sensation has been caused in French high life by the successful kidnapping of a Countess recently divorced. be obliged to be in their places and the long de- kidnappers were masks, the "Figaro" says, and seized Boulogne. They eluded pursuit and the present whereabouts of the lady, the paper says, is unknown except to her captors, who have managed to completely baffle their prisoner's friends as well as the

> The kidnapped lady was Countess Campos, the divorced wife of the Duc de la Torre, a son of the late Marshal Serrano of Spain. The Spanish Em-bassy have instituted an energetic search for the lady, but as yet have no clew.
>
> The "Temps" says that the abductor of the Count

ess Campos is a Frenchman who had been assidue in his attentions to the Countess and had vainly

THE JUBILEE YACHT RACE. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DAUNTLESS-POSITION OF

THE BOATS. LONDON, June 16 .- The relative positions of the yachts in the jubilee race are still uncertain, as the haze prevents them from being seen. Mr. Popham writes to papers protesting against the gross negligence of which the captain of the steam yacht Pandora was guilty in running into the American yacht Dauntless. He says the collision took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Dauntless had her mizzen gaff carried away and sails split, and only escaped being cut into amidships by the Pandora through the smartness of the Dauntless

skipper.

A yacht supposed to be the Sleuthhound passed Flamborough Head, Yorksbire, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The weather at the time was flue, the water was smooth and a fresh southerly breeze was blowing. The Gwendollie passed Flamborough Head at 5:15 p. m. She was ten miles from land. The Aline, or the Scienc, passed Flamborough at 8 p. m. None of the other yachts have been sighted to-night.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MALADY. A MESSAGE FROM DR. MACKENZIE TO DR. DEORGE

REBLIN, June 16,-Dr. Morell Mackenzie has sent a cable essage to Dr. George F. Shrady, Editor of The Medical

Record. in which it is stated that "the tumor in the throat of the Crown Prince of Germany, is of a dense warty character (pachyderma verrucosa.) A most im portant statement based upon the authority of Professor Virehow, is that no morbid products are discoverable by

the microscope in the submucous tissues."

Dr. Shrady says: "The prognosis, therefore, based upon the above examination is to be regarded as most favorable. A growth presenting such characteristics possesses to elements of malignancy, and, depending as it may upon various constitutional as well as local causes, is as a rule perfectly amenable to successful treatment."

HOW THE QUEEN WILL SPEND THE WEEK LONDON, June 16 -The Queen is in excellent health Her programme for Jubilee week is as follows:

Monday—The Court removes to London; a dinner party
the events.

e evening. Fuesday—Thanksgiving service: reception at Buckingham Pulsace.
Westnay—Reception of congratulations at the Palace;
the Queen visits the children's fote in Hyde Park; the Court
removes to Windsor; the Queen receives addresses and unveils her statue on Castle Hill, Windsor.
Thursday—Reception of further congratulations; review of
200 volunteer fire brizades in Windsor Park; visit to a feast
of 7,000 children on the north terrace of the Castle; a dinner

party.
Friday-Probable investiture of orders.
The German Crown Frince and family will remain rather privately at Norwood, their visiting books being at Buckingham Palace. Archduke Ru folph of Austria brings an autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Queen Victoria. The King of Denmark has started for London.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 16. Big Fire at Boruschany.—There has been a great conflagration in the the town of Botuschany, Kumania. Eight hundred houses were destroyed and seven persons were killed.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.-Dr. Mackenzie to-day again examined the German Crown Prince's throat. The doctor reports that he found that the fungus growth had not enlarged and that there were no signs of congestion MUTINOUS TROOPS AT HERAL.-Advices from India say MUTINOUS TROOPS IT HEAT.—Advices from main say that 500 men of the garrison at Herat mutinied on June 9. A short and sharp fight ensued, in which thirty loyal and fifty rebet troops were klited. The mutineers fied, but most of them were captured. The leaders of the revolt were sent to Cabul.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. MANDALAY, June 16.—The Dacoits are active in all parts of Bormah. A policeman's family have been butchered by them at Dhattan. DUBLIN, June 16 .- Messra. Harrington, Gill, Kenny NEW-YORK, FRIDAY JUNE 17, 1887, -TEN PAGES.

PARIS, June 16.—Georges Coulon, Councillor of State, has been appointed Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in France, the Cabinet oflice of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs having been abolished.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL IN A CANOE. LONDON, June 16.-A lawyer named Henderson crossed from Dover to Calais in a six-foot canoe to-day

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

REPORTED CONCESSIONS TO MR. GARRETT. A STATEMENT THAT THE PENNSYLVANIA WILL GIVE NEW-YORK.

PITTSBURG, June 16 (Special).-That within sixty days Baltimore and Ohio cars will be carried to New-York over the Pennsylvania road was the startling statement made to-day by a prominent railroad official, who did not care to have his name published. He said :

Curcago, June 16.—The Wabash case in one of its many phases is to-day being heard by Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Gresham, of this circuit, in the Government Building. The bill being argued is an application by the Purchasing Comof the Wabash system from the receiver, McNulta, on the payment of the full interest up to date on the Chicago division bonds. The holders of about \$2,000,000 of the Chicago division bonds join in the application. The application is opposed by the Eastern main line bondholders. Questions of taxes, equipments, etc., on the Chicago division are also raised against the petition. If the petition should be granted, the Purchasing Committhe petition should be granted, the Purehasing Committee, or the Gould interest, will obtain control of the
Chicago division and in that way get a direct line into
Chicago to connect with their Missouri system. This is
probably the true object of the petition. Another motion
will probably be made by Daniel A. Lindley as trustee
under the Wabash 1879 mortgage bondhoiders to dismiss
the Atkins bill, under which in part General McNulta
holds as receiver, and to take control himself of the littgation. Judge Gresham's decisions have invariably
been opposed to the decisions of the Missouri courts, and
the coursel for the parties opposing the present petition
claim that the case is now brought before Justice Harlan
for the first time in the hope that he may re-enforce the
decisions of the Missouri court.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAIN-MEN. MINNEAPOLIS, June 16 .- The Master Car Builders' As sociation held its closing session this morning. M. N. Porney of the Committee on Accidents to Train-men, submitted a report. The report states that 25,037 loc motives in the United States killed 1,426 employes and injured 6,548 during thd past year. Nearly one-half of these injuries came from coupling cars. Adopted. The committee having in charge the subject of freight-train brakes submitted their report to the convention to-day as

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (Special).-President Fraley, noon that there was every prospect of a settlement be ing reached on Saturday next between the security hold ers of that Company and the Reading Railway Recon ers of that Company and the Reading Railway Reconstruction Trustees. This will, he stated, prevent the sale of the Reading Railway property under anything but an amicable foreclosure. It is now stated that the only thing remaining to be done, is for the terms to be advertised, under which the Schurjikiil Navigation people will be allowed to deposit, and the limit of the line named in which it can be done.

A PAVORABLE REPORT ON THE ELEVATED ROAD PHILADELPHIA, June 16.-The Committee on Ratiroads bill granting to the Consolidated Transit Company the right to construct elevated railroads on various streets n the city. A number of amendments were attached to the bill, the more important of which require the pay ment into the City Treasury by the company of \$250,000 hefore the work of building is begun; \$10,000 upon the completion of each mile and 2 per cent of the gross receipts, and stipulating that the building of the road should begin within six months after passage of the ordinance, that it be finished within two years, and that the city have the power to purchase it at a fair valuation within fifty years after the construction of the road.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. PITTSBURG, June 16 .- A motion for an injunction estrain the directors of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pitts ourg Railroad from issuing bonds to the amount \$1,000,000 and from issuing certificates of indebtedne to the amount of \$3,000,000 to the holders of \$6,000,0 to the amount of \$3,000,000 to the holders of \$6,000,000 worth of preferred stock was argued before Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court to-day. His Honor refused to make any order concerning the \$1,000,000 of bonds, but ordered the directors not to issue the \$3,000,000 worth of certificates until further order of court.

LITTLE BOCK, Ark., June 16.—The lines, instruments etc., of the Arkausas Telegraph Company, operating be tween Little Rock and Pine Bluff and Hot Springs, have been sold under an execution to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company. This com-pany formed the Little Rock, Hot springs and Pine Bird connection with the Baltimore and Ohio lines and has been in operation nearly two years.

TO A PENITENTIARY FOR A HONEYMOON. A POLICE JUSTICE MARRIES TWO CULPRITS IN

COURT REFORE SENTENCING THEM.

Justice R. W. Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, perform an extraordinary judicial act on Wednesday. One night this week a young man living in Washingtonville was

this week a young man living in Washingtonville was caught by Watchman William Rogers sliding down a post from the roof of a stoop, in the rear of Joseph R. Altmans bakery, on the White Plains road. Rogers pulled him down, and he ran away after knocking the officer down with a bludgeon.

On Wednesday the young man was arrested and arraigned before the Justice. He gave his name as Michael Schwartz. A couple of keys that fitted the doors of Altman's house were found in his possession. He said that the keys were given him by Sophile Reichardt, a young woman who is employed as a servant in the Altman family. She gave them to him so that he could lat himself in at night after the family had retired. When he wanted to go away he could slide down the post Justice Edmonds then ordered the arrest of the girl. When she was arraigned before him she admitted that what Schwartz had said was true.

true.

The young man was then called up and the Justice informed them that they must be married then and there, and before the astonished audience he proceeded to perform the marriage ceremony without consulting the contracting parties as to their wishes in the matter. The wedding ceremony ever, Edmonds sentenced them to the Albany penticentary for four months each and coldly informed them that they could immediately prepare for their wedding trip to the penticentary, whither they were aken on Thursday evening. He incidentally remarked to he imposed the sentence that he wouldn't have any such people in town.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., June 16.—Three masked robbers intered the house of Peter Hawn in Juniata Township this morning, and in the absence of the men of the family demanded from the women what money was in th turned. George Anker, Hawn's adopted son, shot at or of the robbers with his rifle but missed him, whereupor the desperado fired on Anker with his revolver, inflicting the desperade freed on Anker with his revolver, inflicting a fatal wound in the left breast about an inch from the heart. After Anker was hurt be knocked the robber down, took his pistol from him and blew out his left eye, but the man escaped to the surrounding hilis and has not yet been captured. The other robbers retreated in an opposite direction, and it is thought are hiding in the dense forest of Tussey Mountain. Armed men are looking for them.

DEFICIT IN A MONEY-ORDER CLERK'S ACCOUNTS READING, Penn., June 16 (Special).-The accounts of Edward A. Shumscher, money-order clerk in the post office here, are short nearly \$1,000. His bondsmen made good the shortage and he was discharged. He was a Democratic politician and ranked high among the re-

PENNSYLVANIA DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1d (special).—At the third day's session of the l'ennsylvania Pharmaccatical Association to-day a report was received from the committee on Exhibits that the display of dross, druggists' sundries and the various articles which are kept in the modern pharmacy is the inest that has ever been held in connection with the l'ennsylvania Pharmaccatical Association, the bulance of the session was devoted to the reading of payers on various acclusial subjects.

PANIC ALLAYED IN CHICAGO.

and Learny are at Queenstown awaiting the arrival of KERSHAW TRYING TO SAVE CASH WHEAT.

> A MILLION AND A HALF OF PROFITS AT STAKE-A HEAVY SUIT AGAINST ROSENFELD & CO. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- Wheat opened quietly this morning and with a greatly improved tone. From 72 1-2 cents, July advanced at once to 73 1-2. The price was some surprise that no more failures were announced at the opening. This was a relief. The first announcement this morning by the Secretary was reassuring. J. A. Edwards & Co. denied that they were embarrassed, and declared themselves perfectly solvent. To-day's market was altogether without sensational feature. If there had been no glance at the crowd in the pit and no knowledge of what was transpiring outside, the dial which simply marks the fluctuations would have told a hum-drum story. July wheat did not sell under 72 5-8, nor above 73 1-2, so that the range was moderate and altogether unconsa-tional. It was the same way in the other pits. There would have been a good deal more buoyancy, if it had not been for Hutchinson; a good deal less if the exporters at New-York had not been enormous buyers; and if a few of the men here, S. V. White, Armour and others, had not been large buyers. The selling of wheat by Hutchinson at the height of the panic yes-terday and his estentations selling to-day when the market was the weakest created a storm of indignation. It was pronounced mean-spirited, and Kershaw e larged that it was done for the purpose of gobbling a lot of cash wheat which the Corn Exchange Na-

At noon it was announced that " Everybody had gone through the clearing house." This meant, it was thought, that there were to follow no announcements of failure. It was the most cheering piece of news that the board could have, and the market at once showed its influence. July wheat advanced about a cent. It was more than anybody expected. July sold to 73 1-2 cents and above. Unfortunately the approuncement counted for a little more than it was worth. Within a tew minutes of the good news from the clearing house, Messrs. J. J. Bryant & Co. ordered their trades closed. The tailure probably came from tarades open from doing clique business. The market was clearly in a place where it was taking care of itself. Bryant & Co. were carrying 500,000 bushels of cash wheat for Kershaw, and are probably periectly solvent, but their money is all tied up. Nobody was solvent, but their money is all tied up. Nobody was willing to take the cash wheat at a figure that would satisfy Kershaw, and so Bryant & Co. thought the casicst way out was to order open trades closed. It did not after the market. July wheat declined only 1-4 cent, and was steady. T. E. Baiding & Co. had to warn the board to close out their trades to-day.

The talk centred for a while to-day on a new plan for

olearing trades. It was embodied in a petition. It proposes a daily clearance of trades and settlement of losses, such as is now in effect in the Board of Trade Stock Exchange. It is urged by most of the good met of the board; but, also, opposed by some capable and

In the alternoon the market was not as buoyant as it was up to I o'clock. Armour took vessel room for 200,000 bushels of wheat at 10 1-2 cents to New-

York; and he bid for room for 200,000 bushels more. It was probably the depression resulting from the final abandonizent of all hope concerning Kershaw that lowered July to 72 3-4 cents in the atternoon. The export business was large at New-York. J. K. Fisher is said to have cabled over to day from Europe to buy August wheat. July wheat closed at 73 cents; July orn at 37 1 2 cents; July ribs at \$7 15. The following notice given this morning by Kershaw

& Co. created considerable measiness:

"Nothing can be decided until 11 o'clock. We are promised by that time positive knowledge whether the remittances are or, the way which we are led to believe will come."

The cash wheat, 16,000,000 bushels, margined, most of it, down to 70 cents, is the stake Kershaw is trying to save. It is worth not less than 75 cents, if sold at the seaboard and shipped; worth, perhaps, 78 cents. If that is sold out at 70 cents there is a loss of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. He may save this, if the banks do not become panic stricken along with the rest of the community and throw it ever while nobody rest of the commanity and throw it ever which cooling has the money and courage to take it. Kershaw paid out \$68,000 yesterday to different commission houses, but that was because they clung to him with stories of impending disaster to themselves that made his heart warp his judgment. "I believe that I made an unharpy error yesterday, in that," he said this morning. The following certified caseks were paid yesterday tis reported by C. J. Kershaw & Co.: Ore & Comes \$30,000; William Dunn & Co., \$46,000; Elevators, \$50,000; B. J. McCleary & Co., \$25,000; S. D. Eldridge & Co., \$5,000; J.T. Lester & Co., \$14,000; hridge & Co., \$5,000; J.T. Lester & Co., \$14,000; Burralo, June 16 (Special).—Mrs. Penseyres was this afternoon found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing her husband. wartz, Dunea & Co., \$10,000; M. B. Cratts \$200,000.

After Wiltshire deposited \$600,000 to the credit of After Witthine deposited \$500,000 to the credit of Kershaw & Co. yesterday, there was nearly \$800,000 on deposit, subject, as he supposed, ito his check. A Ke hurried down to the effice of Armour & Ca., and there told his friend, P. D. Armour, let his 'position and his ability to stand everything down to 70 cents. It was not until 10:45 o'clook, when he went into Armour's office again, that he was told that his checks were being thrown out by the American Exchange National. The trouble was that immediately after Kershaw lett the American Exchange Bank, and when Wiltsnire produced the \$600,000 to go, as he supposed to the credit of Kershaw, Irwin, Green & Co. demanded half of it. President Irwin is the senior partner in this house and had this advantage that he could credit the money as he was disposed ito. When Kershaw's check for \$200,000 from the Clearing House went down for certification, it was thrown out. Some big checks had, however, gone through all right before. Among them were checks to Schwartz, Dupee & Co., P. B. Weare & Co., William Dunn & Co., and a few others, aggregating perhaps \$150,000. Even after Irwin, Green & Co., had taken \$300,000 of the deposit, there would have been enough to provide for Kershaw & Co. yesterday, there was nearly \$800,000 others, aggregating perhaps 5.00,000 of the deposit, there would have been enough to provide for the certification of the Clearing House check if \$68,000 had not been checked against, and if the holders of the checks had not rushed at once to the bank and got their checks certified. Dewar, Kershew's partner, save that their ClearingHouse sheet yesterday, originally only called for \$110,000. This was up to nearly 11 o'clock. After that there was a rush of men to their offices who claimed that they had closed out trades for Kershaw & Co. which they had forgotten to put on their slips. These late reports swelled the amount that was to be paid into the Clearing House to \$222,500. Dewar also says that a certified check for \$25,000 was paid to J. B. McCleary, and that thirty minutes later he announced his suspension. A check or \$5,000 was also given to, S. D. Eldridge & Co.

sion. A check or \$5,000 was also given to, S. D. Eldridge & Co.

The clerk's offices in the Court House had hardly opened to-day before the attorneys for suffering Board of Trade speculators began crowding in with affidavits for attachments on which to have service secured. Among the first to appear was Francis A. Riddle, who smiled as be called for a blank. "I want to file a little case," he said in his soft persuasive way, and receiving the blank proceeded to write: "Joseph W. Wiltshire and Howard Eckert, doing business as Wiltshire, Eckert & Co., against Maurice Rosenteld and Frank Johnson, doing business as Maurice Rosenteld & Co., trespass on the case on promises, \$2,000,000." When this was done he paid the clerk \$0 and retired with a summons directed against the defendant. Wiltshire, Eckert & Co.! assert that they were sold out without authority and without having an opportunity to put up margins. They further claim that the fundulumished the firm were not used according to instructions, and that if they had been so used the firm reed not bave tailed and the "market would not have been depressed. It is also claimed that delendants owe Kershaw & Co. \$750,000 and that they are liable to re pay the money advanced them as margins.

NO FAILURES AT THE EXCHANGE HERE. ATTACHMENTS AGAINST THE CHICAGO BROKERS SE-

CURED IN THE SUPREME COURT. At the Produce Exchange yesterday the unsettled seeling in the wheat market still existed, but the transactions in options were smaller, and no failures ere brought forth. The market opened higher and later on sharply reacted because of sales by person who had early advices of the failure of C. J. Kershaw & Co., of Chicago, the bull brokers who were only econd to Rosenfeld & Co. In operations. But where only be actual news came that Kershaw & Co. could not meet their balances at the Clearing House the market allied. It was pretty well understood that the concern's trades had been closed out and that no big of of wheat would come on the market. The close that gave fresh assurance that the worst of the provide was steady in tone, and the large demand for cash theat gave fresh assurance that the worst of the provide was used.

wheat gave fresh assurance that the worst of the tunnide was oven.

Attachments were granted by Justices Lawrence and Reach, of the Surrenc Court, yesterday in twissuits against the property in this state of C. J. Kershaw & Co. and Maurice Rosenfeld & Co., the Chicago brokers. In both suits Jones, McCommediand Kennett, who do business in talk city and Chicago, are the plaintiffs. They claim \$29.975.25 from Rosenfeld & Co. for money expended in the purchase and sale of grain and wheat and for commissions on transactions totween May 28 and June 14. From C. J. Kershaw & Co. they demand \$26,268.75 for similar services.

TO INVESTIGATE A WOMAN'S DEATH. Elizabeth Coyle, age fitty-four, an inmate of the lunatic asylwn on Blackwell's Island, died suddenly on Wednesday. Co-oner Messemer received a letter last evening from the superintendent of the asylum asking that an investigation be made as to the cause of death. The woman had a severe broise on her leg.

She was taken to the asylum in August, 1886, sufering from melancholia. James Coyle, of Fo. 12
Hester-st., objects to having an autopsy neld.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEARINGS ON OTHERS-THE LIFE INSURANCE COM-

PANY TAX. ALBANY, June 16 (Special) .- The bill passed by the Legislature exempting the life insurance companies from paying \$1,000,000 of taxes due under a taxation law of 1880, and repealing that law, was considered publicly by Governor Hill this afternoon. No opponent of the bill was present. Charles E. Miller, who spoke for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, argued that it would be unjust to enforce the taxation law after it had been for so many years a dead letter on the statute

Ex-Assemblyman E. P. Ingersoll said that he wou like to say a word for the co-operative companies against the bill. Governor Hill interrupted him with this remark; "You are not very much alarmed about the co-operative companies, are you, now! This law doesn't affect the co-operative companies in the slightest degree. Controller Chapin has told me that he should not enforce

This concluded the hearing on the bill. The Governor then gave a hearing on Speaker Husted's bill for a

then gave a hearing on the bill. The Governor then gave a hearing on Speaker Husted's bill for a uniform system of examining the qualification of persons applying for positions as teachers in the public schools of the State. Speeches against the bill were made by Eugene Travers, of Peckskill, and J. Gross, of Waterloo.

The Governor expressed his intention of withholding his signature from senator Wemple's marriage licenso act. The Tovernor signed several bills of interest to New York to-day. The chief were Mr. Crosby's appropriating \$312,000 to finish the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Mr. Hamilton's, appropriating £100,000 *for complete Central Park, Riverside Drive and Morningside Park, Mr. Shea's, allowing assessments for improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to be paid for in four annual instalments; Mr. Langbein's, appropriating \$40,000 additional yearly for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History; Senator Plunk-tit's, for the construction of a plaza at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Eighth-ave.; Senator Dunham's, giving the widows of policemen in New-York killed in the performance of duty a pension of \$600 yearly; Mr. Shea's, authorizing the Department of Parks to change the location of streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards with the consent of the Board of Street Openings; Mr. Ivos's, for the construction of an iron viaduct at St. Nicholas-place and McComb's Dum, and Mr. McMahon's bill increasing the salaries of firemen in the Fire Department of Brooklyn to \$900, \$1,000 and \$1,200 respectively.

THE NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY IN TROUBLE BUFFALO, June 16 .- The National Opera Company closed its engagement in Buffalo last night and has gone to Toronto. The company was brought here through the efforts of the Buffalo Musical Association, which is composed of several leading citizens. On Monday morning Theodore Thomas called at the office of one of the members of the Association and said that as the name of the Buffalo Musical Association had been given to this opera performance it was due to the Association that it should be informed as to the terribly embarrassed condition of the National Opera Company. He said that he had not been able to get his salary for months: that he had been the victim of gross injustice, and that he had remained with the company because he felt that were he to leave it on its California trip it would have seemed strange, and the poor members of the ballet and chorus would have been left hundreds or thousands of miles away from home among strangers and without a cent. Mr. Thomas expressed himself in the strongest terms as to the treatment of which the members of the company had been the victims. On Monday evening, ten minutes before the curtain was to rise on "The Flying Dutchman," the orchestra sent word to Mr. Locke, manager, Mr. Weed, of the Music Committee, and Mr. Nolton, of the Finance Committee, refusing to play for the evening's performance unless \$2,000 was paid them at once, Mr. Nolton, chairman of the Finance Committee, finally said that if the orchestra would sign an agreement to play for the three hights of the Buffalo engagement he word, and the three freeformances were given as advertised. When the curtain fell on the last act of "Coppella" last evening, however, no one was as much releved as the members of the Musical Association. which is composed of several leading

KINGSTON, June 16 (Special).-The evidence in the Yosemite collision case was closed this afternoon and defence. Among the pilots and navigators was Captain Samuels, of the Dauntless. He testified for the defence on Samuels, of the Dauntless. He testified for the defence on the question of lights. Models of the Yosemite and Vanderbilt were used to illustrate the position of the vessels. The defendant claims the incompetency of the Vanderbilt pilot, and says he should have stopped his boat when he failed to understand the lights, as the law requires; also that the lookout was at no time in proper position, and defendant chains generally that had not the Vanderbilt shoved directly across the Yosemite's bow when it was too late for the yacht to change its course no collision would have occurred. It is expected to finish the case to-morrow.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

MASKED BURGLARS ROB A FARMHOUSE AMSTERDAM, June 16.-Frederick Flanck, a farme ving on the Broadalbin, was surprised last night by four masked burglars. One gained admittance to the house on the plea of wanting to buy a hog. The others quickly followed, and Flanck, his son and housekeeper were bound and garged. Three of the robbers covered them with revolvers while the forth ransacked the house, taking about \$200 in gold, sliver and greenbacks. One shot was fired at Fisnek to quiot him. The capture of the robbers is doubtful.

EX-SECRETARY MANNING'S MOVEMENTS ALBANY, June 16 .- A month ago the tenant occupying ex-Secretary Manning's residence here was instructed to vacate it, and now Miss Manning is getting the house ready for occupation. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Manning will return in a few days to resume their resi-dence in Albany. Mr. Manning will be in Albany Satur-days and Sundays, spending five days a week at the new bank in New-York.

RAISING AN ANTI-PROHIBITION FUND. CHICAGO, June 16.—The National Association of Whole sale Liquor Dealers held a meeting last night. J. M Atherton, of Louisville, Ky., presided. In addition to the local members present, a Texas delegation was in attendance. The prohibition amendment in Texas will be voted upon August 4. Then prohibition in Tennessee comes to a vote on September 9 and it must be met. West Virginia. Oregon, Dakota, Wyoming Territory, to say nothing of Michigan and Missouri, are causing the liquor men trouble. An assessment of 10 cents a barrel on old rye and bourbon whiskey was ordered.

A TUG SINKS AT SEA, BUT THE OREW ARE SAVED PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The tug Gladiolus, while bound from sea into the Delaware Bay on June 14. pound from sea into the Delaware Bay on June 14, spring a leak about 4 p. m. and sank in fifteen fathoms of water, fifteen miles southeast off Cape Henlopen. The crew were rescued by the schooner Christian Bergh, which lost a boat and sustained slight damage to decks while taking them off. Nothing was saved from the tug except a compass and the boat's papers. She will prove a total loss. She was valued at \$10,000 and insured for \$4,000.

CHARTER OAK PARK RACES. HARTFORD, June 16.-Three pretty races were trotted at

HARTFORD, June 10.—Three Pretty races were trotted as Charter Oak Park to -day in the presence of about 2,000 persons. In the 2:31 class, purse \$500, S. D. C. won three out of five heats. Time—2:27; 2:27¹a; 2:26¹a.

In the 2:25 class, purse \$600, Cook & Craig's bl. g. Gean Smith won three out of four neats. Time—2:23³a, 2:25³a. The 2:29 class; purse \$600. Jesse Yearance's br. m. Per-plexed won three out of four heats. Time 2:214, 2:244,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ROBERT E. LEE CAMP IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 16.—Robert E. Les Camp, No. 1, Confederat

Peterana of Richmond, Va., arrived in Boston this mernic

at 9 o'clock. No visiting organization has been accorded a

enthusiastica reception since the Bunker Hul centennia

when the Norfolk regiment was no royally entertained.

enfinished a reception when the honor interest and the when the Norfolk regiment was so royally entertained.

RESCUED IN A STARVING CONDITION.
GLOUCERIR, Mass, June 16.—The schooner Rebecca Bartist, which arrived to day from the Banks, reports that on May 23 Archibald McKinnon and Ruchard White, while attending to the trawis, got astray. After ten days they were picked up in a starving condition by the schooner Theresa D. Baker, of Provincetown. McKinnon, after being rescued, died, and was buried at sea.

MASSACHUSETTS BILLS DEFEATED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—In the Senate to-day a motion to pass the reselvas in favor of the inpaid veterans of the Town of Action over the tiovernor's veto was lost by a vote of 18 to 12. The bill to make the Covernor's salary \$10,000 instead of \$5,000 was rejected by a vote of 18 to 7. The bill to Increase the salary of members was also defeated by a vote of 24 to 4. WOMEN VOTING IN WISCONSIN.

WOMEN VOTING IN WISCONSIN.

Maddison, June 16.—The returns from the local elections throughout this State show that several thousand women voted at the city, village and township elections under the new law which enables them to vote at any election where an officer is chosen who has to do with schools.

BREWERS MUST FIGHT OR DIE.

ENABLYO, June 10.—A call has been issued to the brewers of this State to meet at Harrisburg on September S for the purpose of forming the Brewers' Association of Pennsylvania. The call for the convention says: "fraie is placed in such condition that we must fight or die."

LAUNCH OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER
WILLIESTEN, Del., June 16.—The Boston and Philadelp
Steamahlp Company's new freight and pussenger steam
Parthian was launched at Harian & Hellingworth Company
ands this profiting. The Parthian is 246 feet 9 inches for
\$8 feet beam and 26 feet hold.

or feet beam and 26 feet hold.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.

Enir, June 16 (appendi).—8, L. Glison, ex-commission
the Fort Peck, Most., Indian Agency, was drewned to
white fishing. 10 was in the act of casting anoher and
dragged overboard.

dragged overloard.

SUICIDE OF A DOMINION OFFICIAL

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—John Woodward, a rendent of Fredcruckion, N. B., who was visiting relatives in New-Albany,
and, committed suicide yesterlay by piercing his heart with
a par of sciscors. He was an official under the Dominion
Covernment, and a one time served in the Brijish Army.

Despondency from ill health was the cause of the deed.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

REBEL FLAGS TO BE LEFT ALONE.

RESCINDING THE ORDER TO RESTORE THEM TO THE SOUTH. THE ENTIRE COUNTRY STIRRED UP OVER THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF THE CAPTURES

TROPHIES-INDIGNANT PROTESTS FROM STATE EXECUTIVES TELEGRAPHED TO WASHINGTON-MR. CLEVELAND'S ACTION DENOUNCED BY THE VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The President has concluded to refrain frem the execution of his order to surrender the rebel flags, because he finds that he is restrained by law. It would seem that his first intimation that there was a law on this subject was derived from the columns of THE TRIBUNE. According to the letter the reports from the War Department related chiefly to the place of storage of the captured rebel flags. Mr. Cleveland in his letter says:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1887.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1887.

In the Secretary of War:

I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your Department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States the Union flags captured in the War of the Rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterward recovered by Government troops, and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and atthe of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of these flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further step be taken in the matter except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

It is understood that this letter is the production

It is understood that this letter is the product of the deliberations of the Cabinet to-day, at which all the members were present except Secretary, was an unprecedented thing for the President to revoke an order issued by the head of a department after consultation with the Executive in the absence of the head of that Department, but then Mr. Cleveland probably never carefully examined

the laws relating to trophies of war. If he had turned to the act of April 18, 1814 before giving the oral order for the restoration of the rebel flags, he would have found that all flags, standards and colors taken by the Army and Navy, of the United States shall be "preserved and displayed in such public place as he (the President) shall deem proper," at the seat of government.
If Mr. Cleveland had pursued the study of law. still further he would have found a joint resolution of Congress approved by President Arthur on February 19, 1885, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to deliver to the 8th News York Heavy Artillery Association the regimental colors which belonged to said artillery, and which were captured by the Confederate forces in 1864, and are now in the custody of the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army. 10 such a law was necessary to bring recaptured Union colors back to the regiment to which they pelonged, of course it was quite as necessary that the return of captured Confederate colors should be authorized by law.

President Cleveland's revocation of the order to restore the rebel battle flags comes too late. He rescinded the order most reluctantly, and it was simply and solely because the execution of it in his opinion would be a violation of law. There is reason to believe that the Cabinet was unanimous m favor of the reversal of the order. It well might

When a TRIBUNE correspondent called on Adjutant-General Drum to-day while the Cabinet was in session, he found nothing to indicate that the order would be rescinded. General Drum indeed appeared to consider that the Administration had done a wise thing and that its action would receive popular approval. After he had read General Fairchild's speech and been informed that legal proceedings were about to be instituted to enjoin the Secretary of War from delivering the flacs, he remarked that he was glad that the matter was to be brought before the courts, because that decision would settle the whole question. The Adjutant-General, no more than the President seemed to think that anything except a legal technicality was at stake. The correspondent asked General Drum for permission to make a list of the rebel flags which had been captured by New-York regiments, General Drum courteously refused the permission. He was then asked if he would allow the correspondent to see those flack. He refused to do that, although he knew that the correspondent is a man who served through the war on the Union side The correspondent then appealed to the Acting Secretary of War, General Benet, who was too busy to see him in person. General Benet was in consultation with General Drum at the time, and General Drum explained that to allow a person to visit the room in which the flags were deposited would interfere with the clerks who are engaged in assorting them. This explanation was so satisfactory to the Acting Secretary of War that The TRIBUNE correspondent was not allowed to visit the sacred precincts. An ex-Union officer, who was permitted to enter the room two days ago, before THE TRIBUNE took this matter up, says that there were no clerks at work there. There is the best reason also for saving that ex-Confederate officers who were in Washington during the National Drill were per-

mitted to inspect the flags. An effort is being made to make it appear that the President acted by inadvertence, and that General Drum is responsible. The best answer to this is the declaration of General Drum himself. who is an old Army officer with a long and creditale record. He says that the President recommended the return of the flags. In an interview published to-day he also said: "The action is not due to any pressure or any suggestion from any outside source. The idea originated with the Administration. It had been in contemplation in the Department for some considerable time." Gen eral Drum has been for many years in the Regular Army and understands thoroughly the duties of an Adjutant-General, who can only execute orders transmitted to him by his superior officer. No matter if the order was distasteful to him personally or was contrary to his judgment, it was General

Drum's duty to execute it. There is a great deal of criticism to-night of the President's letter, because he shields himself behind what he admits to be a question as to his authority, does he intimate that the order would have been rescinded except for the barrier interposed by law. in other words, the President's desire to return the rebel flags was only less strong than the law which prevented their return.

LEGAL PROCEDINGS STILL NECESSARY. All day Messrs. Shellebarger and Boutwell, who were retained by direction of General Foraker and other ex-Union soldiers in Ohio to prevent the execution of the order, were busily engaged in the preparation of the accessary papers. They were obliged to communicate with Governor Foraker and therefore were not able to file the papers to-day. Probably President Cleveland's surrender will

make it unnecessary for them to take futher pro-

ceedings, as the letter states that the matter is one which should receive the attention of Congress. The feeling among soldiers does not abate on account of the letter of Mr. Cleveland, which everybody says comes too late. As a distinguished Union officer to-night said: "President Cleveland has been obliged to hide himself behind a rock of ignorance. Evidently he did not examine the law. It is evident also that he would execute his order if he thought he could do so without violating the law. The spirit is willing but the

tesh is weak." How the announcement of the President's back down will be received in the South & a matter of some speculation. How his order was received fairly shown by this extract from "The Time